

# The Sun

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Recognition of the Right of "Business" to Be Heard.

The Republicans of one of the most important Assembly districts in this town and State have adopted a significant resolution framed by Mr. CHARLES A. CONANT, a gentleman whose utterances seldom fail to convey thought meriting careful attention. We exhibit again the text of the resolution:

"That the Republicans of this (Twenty-ninth) Assembly district hereby request the President of the United States to recommend to Congress the appointment of a special commission of representative business men, members of Congress, Government officials and economists, to endeavor to bring about greater harmony in the relationship between the Government and business organizations with a view to encourage the investment of capital in new enterprises, the continued employment of labor and the unfettered development of the prosperity of the country."

Like the resolutions recently voted by the trustees of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, this suggestion is specific and directly in the line of progress toward political sanity. It is valuable because it is definite in providing a practicable channel for the sentiment which has recently been finding expression in the letters sent by so many men of business, "big" and "little," to be printed in THE SUN.

As was remarked yesterday by the Springfield Republican, "no one who has observed the ebbs and flows of public sentiment in this country through a period of many years can believe that the present situation with respect to 'big business' can long continue without forcing a popular reaction against the anti-capitalistic radicalism of the day." Our intelligent contemporary in Springfield continues: "The industries of the nation sooner or later must have peace. They must occupy no doubtful position under the law. They must know precisely where they are at, relative to Government attack or control."

At Pocatello in Idaho yesterday Mr. WICKERSHAM's great chief, now on his travels, expressed the hope that "the time is near at hand when we must get together for prosperity." We hope Mr. TART hopes so. We hope he will make Mr. WICKERSHAM hope likewise.

At any rate, the President may discover in Mr. CONANT's suggestion one method of getting together for prosperity. Such a getting together might mark the beginning of the return of the pendulum from the vicious swing originally imparted by Mr. ROOSEVELT's declaration at Minneapolis, just ten years ago, that the time had then come for "a change from the old attitude of the State and the nation toward property."

Touching on the Wiley Bureau.

It might be both logical and beneficial to eliminate from the Department of Agriculture the bureau over which Professor WILEY presides and transfer it to some executive subdivision with which it can be operated in harmony. In the early days, perhaps, the so-called chemical bureau had as obvious a place in Secretary WILSON's scheme as many others grouped under that leadership; as much so, for example, as any of the various bureaus which to-day are merely duplicating the work of the Geological survey. The Department of Agriculture notoriously overlaps other departments in many respects, doing a great deal of work which is done elsewhere and quite often very much better. A result of this bewildering and improprietous arrangement is easily to increase the cost of government. Nobody, however, seems to care about this. But another result is to confuse and complicate really important functions, and this is beginning to impress unpleasantly persons in and outside of official life.

As things are now, in view of the pure food laws that have been enacted and the consequence the country has come to attach to their enforcement, Dr. WILEY's bureau of chemistry has about as legitimate a relation to the Department of Agriculture as to the Naval War College at Newport. It has come to pass that this bureau is now charged with the proper interpretation and execution of the laws we refer to, and its place is manifestly in the scheme of some governmental agency to which law, custom and logic have assigned the conservation of the public health.

To retain it longer as an unimportant and impotent and obscure factor in so colossal a political organization as the Department of Agriculture has come to be is flagrantly absurd. It is necessary, of course, that Secretary WILSON should continue to deal with crop prognostications, with peachblows and hollow horn, with hog cholera, tuberculosis and subsoils. In this halcyon realm of conjecture he is unapproached and unapproachable. But Congress has lifted pure food from the more or less

interesting level of guesswork to the high altitude of exact science, and it is only proper that Professor WILEY should follow where legislation leads the way, bringing his bureau with him.

We note the suggestion that the Wiley bureau should be transferred to the Marine Hospital and Public Health service, at present under the able conduct of Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN, and it seems to us a most logical and excellent idea. Whether Dr. WYMAN will applaud this proposition we have no means of knowing. Dr. WILEY seems to be a live wire with whom persons of ordinary intrepidity are wary of contact. But it is evident that the purposes of the Wiley bureau are in perfect accord with the purposes of the public health service, and it is easily conceivable that the lubricating offices of science may bring WILEY and WYMAN into harmonious cooperation. In that case we should have efficiency and have it in the right place.

Congress will convene at an early day, and if it can be induced to take an hour or two off from campaign politics the country may get helpful advice.

Off With His Head!

Mr. WINFIELD A. HUPPCH, whose visible source of support is said to be in the wall paper industry, having been indicted for violation of the Sherman law has been betrayed into a statement that completely reveals his criminal propensities. It will convince any person of reasonably progressive mind that the severest punishment should be imposed on Mr. HUPPCH, and that if the judicial department is impotent to treat him as he deserves his case should be attended to by executive decree.

It is unnecessary to repeat in full Mr. HUPPCH's confession. Its bare outlines will suffice to satisfy everybody except the business classes of his guilt. It consists of a declaration that over a long period he and the corporation in which he has invested his capital have been endeavoring to protect their trade name, sell the goods they make at a profit, and to guard themselves from swindlers by the investigation of the financial standing and moral hazard of those who sought to buy their goods.

Of the specific misconduct alleged in the formal complaint made against Mr. HUPPCH and the evidence which supports it there is no necessity to take notice. Mr. HUPPCH has convicted himself out of his own mouth of offenses that firmly establish his place in the community. He has confessed to having survived in business for twelve years, a period during which 55 per cent. of his competitors have been forced into bankruptcy or compelled to abandon the trade. This fact alone stamps him as a proper subject for governmental pursuit and social condemnation. He is a business man who has not been brought to failure through the vicissitudes of trade. Consequently it is the high duty of the Federal Government to attend to this case, destroy his business, and if possible jail him for life.

Catalanism.

The phase of politics known as Catalanism seems to be making considerable headway in Spain, although as an assertion of separatist sentiment in Catalonia it may be said to be losing ground. As originated in that province it represented in its fullest development an aspiration for independence, for a separate destiny from the rest of the country. The Catalan idea meant in fact secession.

In some of the provinces, as for instance in Andalusia and the Castiles, the educational problem consists in the development of primary instruction. The vast majority of the people remain to-day in absolute ignorance. In other sections, of which Catalonia is an excellent example, primary instruction has become widely diffused, not alone owing to the greater vigilance of the local authorities but also because of the natural inclination of the people themselves. In these parts, therefore, the demand of the hour is for a system of secondary education. Similar differences exist as regards public works. In the agricultural regions, like the great central plateau of the Peninsula, it is urgent to develop plans of irrigation which may restore vitality to the lands exhausted by the drain of centuries of heedless cultivation. Systems of roads well built and well kept, such as France enjoys, are also needed to bring the products of the soil within the reach of the markets and the railroad centers. On the other hand, in the north of Spain the crying need is for the construction of railroad trunk lines with many branches in order to favor the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the region and to foster the growth of the factories now enjoying a healthy infancy there. In other parts of Spain the utilization of the vast water power of the mountain regions demands immediate attention.

The problem of poverty is totally different in diverse sections. While in the center and south pauperism may be said to have standing as a profession, and certainly has become a social plague, in the active regions of the north and east begging is regarded as disgraceful at least in the same degree as in our own country. Plainly new laws, or at least different methods of application of laws, are demanded to meet conditions so different.

Obviously there is serious difficulty in meeting this diversity of requirement by the agency of a highly centralized government in which all the thinking and all the ordering is done in Madrid and practically no discretion is left to the local authorities in the administration of general laws framed on the theory that they are to fit all parts of the country alike. Therefore a strong feeling has grown up in all parties which hold ground between the uncompromising republican group and the clerical conservatives that something in the way of

decentralization is imperative. It cannot be said that anything like federalism, even of the most modified kind, is thought of, but rather the confiding to local councils of a power of discussion and determination of local economic and social questions within the lines of certain very broad general laws and the granting to executive officials of a certain amount of independence of dictation from Madrid in dealing with matters of purely local importance.

This is the modern Catalanism. It has been embodied in the draft of a law worked out by the provincial deputations of Barcelona and sponsored by Señores FIGUERA Y DURAN and PRATT DE LA REIRA. According to its terms the Catalan community would have as its new organ of government an assembly made up of the four provincial deputations of Gerona, Lerida, Taragona and Barcelona. This body would have charge of the roads, and to a certain extent the railroads, of the four provinces, the schools, charities and other purely local interests as they develop.

The great difficulty of the whole subject is that of providing funds for new administrations, since the general Government is unwilling and in fact cannot afford to spare much from its revenue; the cities and other local groups are equally unwilling and unable to part with any of their funds, and taxes are already so heavy that it is practically impossible to find a new source of income. As respects new works, for which loans can be raised, the question is simple enough, but the matter of upkeep has to be solved before the new plan can take practical shape.

At any rate the proposal will be a leading subject of discussion at the coming session of the Cortes. Several members of the Ministry have declared themselves favorably impressed with the idea, and Premier CANALEJAS is said to be far from hostile to it.

Sweet Harmony in Faneuil Hall.

The Democratic State convention in Faneuil Hall this year seems to have been a love feast and a musical; last year it was a free fight and chaos. A year ago the Democrats nominated a temporary ticket in dumb show, and policemen were almost as numerous in the hall as delegates. Afterward the Hon. EUGENE N. FOSS was nominated by a postal card ballot suggested by himself and elected Governor, a case of a strong man leading a mob, for the Democratic party was supposed to have ruined itself by riot.

This year the convention following a primary had nothing to fight about, not even the platform, which seems to have been turned over to the tender mercies of the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, the returned prodigal. History has no record of a tamer and more tuneful convention. Colonel A. C. DRISKWATER, the old Butler warhorse, must have found the proceedings very dull. It was his forty-second convention, and not a single row or a harsh expression. The Hon. TOM RILEY lapsed into slumber when Temporary Chairman McDONALD said in his exordium: "The Almighty smiles upon us to-day." There wasn't a policeman's uniform in the hall. The only sign of activity was the circulation of the Hon. WHITEFIELD S. TUCKER passing cards of introduction to county delegates. There never was such harmony and sweet listlessness in a Democratic convention. But for the presence of a band led by a conductor with a varied repertoire the delegates would have gone to sleep.

We have spoken of the convention as in some sort a musical. When Governor FOSS rose to acknowledge with a bow a compliment from the presiding officer the band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and the delegates sang mightily in chorus. The prodigal son was greeted with "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten?" Henry FITZ, the Mayor, escorted to the platform, basked in the strains of "Sweet Adeline." The only discordant note was struck by the platform; in blood and thunder tones it assailed the horrid monster of Privilege, which "mighty force" it challenged "in behalf of the millions it oppresses and with faith in the destiny of our republic." But the delegates had not made the platform, or read it, and it cast no factitious shadow upon their merry counsels.

All the real friends of direct nominations are against this bill. The Hon. WADSWORTH WADSWORTH.

At least one reason for its passage.

A prosecution of the designers of some of the wall papers that are on the market might be greeted with enthusiastic and unanimous approval.

Mr. HUPPCH is 48 years old. When a young man he came to New York. The Tribune.

Not even partisan prejudice can excuse this slander.

The French garrison in North Africa at the moment exceeds 75,000 troops; that of the Spanish passes 25,000. To this Italy now adds 60,000 by way of demonstrating how simple and inexpensive is the business of "pacifying penetration."

Thanks to Governor DIX, a State majority of whose citizens desired no direct primary legislation has obtained a direct primary law which no one wanted.

What would General SHERMAN say if he could see this war?

The acquisition of General BERNARDO REYES as contributing editor by a newspaper printed in the Spanish language at San Antonio raises a suspicion, despite his protests, that he is still a candidate for President of Mexico. The General, it may be added, is very fond of life in Paris, and he is not dependent upon the salary of a contributing editor.

The Progressive Curriculum.

"University Notes" in the Daily Princetonian, 1911. All freshmen who registered in physical education are expected to report for work to-day. Schedule is as follows:

2:30 P. M. Baseball, basketball, elementary swimming.  
4:30 Elementary football.  
4:30 Intermediate swimming, soccer football.  
6:00 Elementary track work in starting, jumping and weight throwing, cross-country running, advanced swimming, grade exercises (work both outdoors and in the gymnasium).

## FOR SANITY IN POLITICS.

Working for Hard Times.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It is beyond comprehension that an Administration seeking reelection should antagonize the business interest. Investors and business want to know why the Sherman act must take their money away from them.

If the Sherman act is for the best public good, don't interfere with it. If it has been demonstrated that it is not for the best public good, at least modify it.

It is a shame that the corporations which have made our country great in the business world are the target for Government attack, their leaders liable to imprisonment—all to conform to the Sherman act, which nobody wants.

G. W. DORRIGHER.

NEW YORK, October 6.

## LIVE STOCK IN JAPAN.

Visitors to Japan used to report that the beef sold to foreign sojourners was tough and tasteless, the milk was poor in quality and meagre in supply, the butter was impossible, and as for mutton, the Japanese appeared never to have heard of it. It was also said that the Japanese detested pork and raised very poor chickens, and the absence of live stock in the country districts was the first thing that impressed the tourist. With a population of 40,000,000 Japan slaughtered in 1907 only 155,700 beef animals; and if the country had eaten all of its poultry there would have been only a third of a fowl per capita. The poor native cattle and scrubby horses are used to some extent for draft purposes, but farm live stock is still of very small importance, and the product of the silk worm is worth about nine times as much as a head of the native industry.

The Japanese Government is now trying to stimulate an interest in domestic animals. It is spreading the idea that it will be beneficial to add meat to the national bill of fare, which now consists chiefly of fish and vegetables, and the latest publication of the Japanese Agricultural Department tells that the Government is earnestly studying the live stock industry in other countries.

For two years the Government has been buying the best cattle it can find in the United States and European herds. It has established under the control of the Agricultural Department cattle breeding farms on which there are now about 1,500 head of pure blood Holstein, Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Devon and other superior dairy and beef breeds. The Government is beginning to dispose of these cattle to farmers on favorable terms and is encouraging them both to improve the native stock and to supplement it with foreign breeds. It is also sending many of the most capable young men to America and Europe to learn the live stock business, and they will return home to help the development of a new source of wealth.

The Government is also interested in the improvement of horses, not so much for the use of the farmer, who on his small holding has little chance to dispose of his stock, as to provide good horses for city use and especially for military service. Six breeds of American and European horses are now on one of the Government stock farms. Some of the best breeds of horses have also been introduced from America and Europe, and they will return home to help the development of a new source of wealth.

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